

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 25 of 1891.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RÁJPUTĀNA,

Received up to 25th June 1891.

POLITICAL AND NATIVE STATES.

A correspondent of the *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 19th June, rebukes the editor for recommending the annexation of Manipur, and observes that Mr. Quinton's attempt to arrest the Sainapati in darbar was treacherous. The English newspapers highly disapprove of his proceedings and the policy of the Government of India, and a debate will shortly take place in Parliament on the subject. The annexation of Manipur would shake the confidence of Indian princes in Government, and it is to be hoped Government is now fully conscious of the mistake it committed in its dealings with that State and will not commit another mistake by annexing it.

Circulation,
235 copies.

The *Hindustan* (Kálákankar), of the 24th June, advertising to the rumour that His Excellency the Viceroy has agreed to hear the Sainapati's Counsel, Mr. Manmohan Ghose, on his behalf, before passing orders in his case, observes that the British Government cannot be sufficiently praised for its love of justice. Even those men who are implicated in the murder of its high officers are afforded full opportunities of defending themselves from

Circulation,
500 copies.

the charges brought against them. Under the Muhammadan rule no consideration was shown to such culprits.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Rohilkhand Punch* (Moradabad), of the 24th June, says that a European will be appointed President of the Council of Regency at Rámpur. Europeans are as corrupt as natives, but of course Government is indulgent to the former. Mr. Crawford was acquitted and has even got a pension, while the natives associated with him were punished.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 15th June, disapproves of the appointment of a European as President of the State Council in Rámpur, and remarks that such measures produce discontent and lead to outbreaks.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The *Nizám-ul-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 20th June, expresses surprise that the Commissioner's rebuke to the State Council and the President's appeal to noblemen and officials in Rámpur have been quite ineffectual, and that the murderers of General Azam-ud-din Khán are still at large. The *Nizám-ul-Mulk* is afraid that some big men are concerned in the murder, and does not think that the mystery will be revealed until pardon is offered to one of the culprits and he is made eligible for the promised rewards in order to induce him to turn Queen's evidence.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 23rd June, praises Pandit Het Rám, C. I. E., and the Rewah State. Pandit Het Rám's administration of Rewah, referring to the various improvements introduced by him; but regrets that he will shortly leave the State on his approaching retirement from the Government service. The *Hindustán* is of opinion that even if the Pandit is granted a pension by Government, he may still be allowed to manage the affairs of the Rewah State.

LEGISLATION.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Cawnpore Gazette* of the 15th June approves of the circular issued by the Government of India regarding the working of the Age of Consent Act, and observes that

the people have now no ground for complaint, as the police will have nothing to do with prosecutions instituted under the Act.

ADMINISTRATION.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 24th June, says that the Benares and Manipur Legislative Councils have proved themselves to be huge shams and are regarded as such by the public. But all classes of men, from ignorant peasants to the educated and shrewd citizens, have still full confidence in the Courts of Justice. It will be an evil day on which that confidence is shaken through the folly of any unwise and prejudiced persons. The proceedings of courts have been very objectionable at Benares and Manipur. The *Hindustani* has no desire to impute any bad motives to the Judges, but condemns the principles on which their proceedings were based. The trial in the Bhadaini riots case lasted 17 days, and the Jury, which was composed of two Europeans and three natives, returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty. But Mr. Nicholls, the Judge, overruled the verdict of the Jury and convicted the accused. In England or in any British Colony, no Judge could convict the accused in this way. Moreover, Mr. Nicholls passed the most severe sentences he could under the law, without taking into consideration the verdict of the Jury and the circumstances under which the riots had occurred. Such heavy fines have seldom been inflicted in this country. Every man who may hear of the sentences will be extremely grieved. Again, Mr. Nicholls has committed five men, who had given evidence in the Bhadaini case, to the Magistrate, on a charge of perjury. The measure is inopportune and will deter any men from appearing before the court as witnesses for the defence in the impending Rajghat case. Government is fully aware of the widespread discontent created by the proceedings of the authorities in connection with the Benares riots, but it has taken no steps to conciliate the people. As regards the Manipur trials, had the Yuvaraj and the Sainapati been hanged to a *sim* tree, without any trial, on the occupation of Manipur by the British troops, no man would have found any fault with Government in the matter, inasmuch as such executions have

Circulation,
800 copies.

been common in this country on such occasions. Many men were summarily executed at Lucknow after the Mutiny. But the way in which the Manipur trials have been conducted is open to serious objection. The military court which holds trials is composed of the officers who were sent in charge of the punitive expedition. In other words, the complainants and the Judges are the same men: what justice can be expected under such circumstances?

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Prayág Samákhár* (Allahabad), of the 18th June, condemns the punishments inflicted on Benares trials. Gobardhan Das and others of Benares as too severe, and observes that it is almost impossible that native bankers should lead or participate in riots. Even if they gave any small assistance to the rioters, they should not have been dealt with so severely. Had they been Europeans, they would not have received half the punishments now meted out.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Rāmpatākā* (Allahabad), of the 15th June, complains that the *Hindi Bangbāsi* of Calcutta and the Benares riots. condemn Sir Auckland Colvin's Resolution on the Benares riots, finds fault with the authorities, and exculpates the rioters from blame. The Hindus ought to have awaited the decision of the municipal board which was to assemble on the 20th April for the purpose. The *Bangbāsi* accuses the British Government, which is so tolerant in religious matters, of interference with religion. Where was the *Bangbāsi* in the time of the Muhammadan kings? Nothing could be more foolish than to stir up the feelings of the Hindus and make them court their own ruin. If it desires to become itself the king of this country, it will not succeed in its efforts.

Circulation,
160 copies.

The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 18th June, says that no man is justified in making any comments in public on a case which is *sub-judice*. But a Lieutenant-Governor is exempt from such a restriction, as is evident from the publication by Sir Auckland Colvin of his Resolution on

Publication of the Government Resolution on the Benares riots.

the Benares riots when the trials of the accused were still pending before the Court of Session. It is almost impossible that the Judge should not have been influenced by the Resolution of the Local Government. Perhaps the rejection of Hari Ahir's appeal by the High Court was also due to the Resolution. Is there any man who can have the courage to expose Sir Auckland Colvin's arbitrary proceedings in this matter?

The same paper says that the Sessions Judge has convicted and punished the bankers of Benares, who had been arrested in connection with the riots, against the verdict of the Jury. Seth Gobardhan Das, the manager of the temple, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25,000, and Gopal Das to three years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 10,000. After referring to the sentences passed on other men, the *Rahbar* observes that most severe punishments have been meted out. The Judge might as well have sentenced the accused to death, ordering all their property to be confiscated. But in view of Sir Auckland Colvin's Resolution, the infliction of such severe punishments was a foregone conclusion: such heavy sentences were never before passed on any respectable persons in connection with religious riots. Gentlemen who have always lived in ease and comfort and have not been exposed to the heat of the sun even for a few moments, cannot bear the severities of the jail. They would prefer death to imprisonment.

A correspondent of the same paper expresses surprise and regret at Sir Auckland Colvin's Resolution on the Benares riots, on the ground that His Honor has administered no rebuke to the municipal board, which was, in the writer's opinion, primarily responsible for the outbreak. Rája Shiva Prasad, Baba Hireswar Mitter, and other members of that class are sycophants and their only aspiration is to worm themselves into the favor of the authorities. The Rája is a Samogi and can have no respect for the temple of Rámachandra. At the time of recording his Resolution His Honor should have manifested that the members of municipal boards, as a rule, are unworthy.

y under the thumb of the official Chairman, and are no true representatives of the people. If the citizens of Benares were under the impression that the temple question was to be finally settled at the municipal meeting held on the 15th April, and had consequently assembled in large numbers at the Town Hall, the Collector, Babu Bireshwar Mitter, or some other member, should have disabused their minds of the mistake and reassured them by a few kind words: but nothing of the kind was done. The proceedings of the board, from beginning to end, were marked by folly and indiscretion. The citizens tried every constitutional means of agitation. They held public meetings and sent memorials and telegrams to the authorities from the District Magistrate to the Viceroy. But when no official lent them his ear, they were obliged to take the law into their own hands. Sir Auckland Colvin accuses natives of a habitual love for lawlessness in his Resolution. But His Honor, who has spent his life in their midst, should have been the last man to bring such a charge against them. It has been admitted on all hands that a more loyal, obedient and peaceable people than natives is not to be found on the face of the earth. In Europe, riotous outbreaks are very frequent and the rioters freely assault the police and break the windows of shops and houses with stones.

Circulation,
800 copies.

A Lucknow correspondent of the *Naiyar-i-Azam* (Moradabad), of the 15th June, referring to the Calcutta religious riots, regrets to notice that more than a hundred Musalmáns have been snatched away from their wives and children and arrested. It is not known what Nawáb Abdul Latif Khán and Mr. Amír Ali of Calcutta, who pride themselves as being the leaders of the Muhammadan community, have done for those martyrs. Perhaps they are too busy with the preparation of addresses for presentation to European officers and with paying visits to hotels. What is Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khán about? He pretends to be a great reformer and even a prophet of the present century. He filled his paper (the *Aligarh Institute Gazette*) with accounts of the murder of Mr. Quinton at Manipur, and expressed deep regret at the death of Mr. Bark's

father in England, but he has not a word to say about the Calcutta martyrs. Heaven protect us from such pseudo national leaders and reformers. The writer is glad to state that the Anjuman-i-Hujjat-ul-Islam, a Muhammadan Association founded at Lucknow through the exertions of Muhammad Hidayat Rasul, held a public meeting on the 3rd June, which expressed sympathy with the Musalmans who took part in the Calcutta riots, and made an appeal to the Muhammadan community for the contribution of subscriptions on their behalf. Munshi Riyaz-ud-din Ahmad delivered a telling speech on the occasion.

The *Oudh Punch*, Lucknow, of the 25th June, contains

An appeal made to Englishmen for relief of the poorer classes of natives.

a cartoon in which India is represented as a native lady holding John Bull by the arm, showing him half-starved

men, women and children, who stand behind her, and appealing to him for relief on their behalf.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Kavi-wa-Chittrakar* (Fatehgarh), for April, received

Government and the poverty of India.

on the 22nd June, says that the charges brought by Mr. Digby's *India* and

other newspapers against Government in connection with the growing poverty of this country are unfounded. Government does not force natives to use European goods, nor does it prevent them from improving their arts and industries. If they neglect their arts and depend on Europeans for the supply of their wants, they are themselves to blame. As regards the complaint regarding the high salaries paid to European officers, they receive their salaries in return for the work they do. Nothing could be more preposterous than to expect that at the time of their retirement they should return to the people the money they received during their service. Under British rule there are piping times of peace in the country and natives have a splendid opportunity for making progress. They do not, however, make any exertions for their own advancement but complain loudly though fruitlessly of hard times. The country has been reduced to its present unsatisfactory state simply owing to their laziness and inactivity. It abounds in raw materials of all kinds, but they do not benefit by them.

Circulation,
80 copies.

The *Najm-ul-Hind* (Jaunpur), of the 22nd June, says that experiments show that if a horse be given neither food nor water, it will live 17 days; that if it be given only water, it will live 25 days; but that if it be given dry grass and no water, it will live only five days. Apparently this is the reason why Government is so indifferent to the scarcity of grain and so anxious to provide pure and abundant water, and the results of the experiments have been published with a view to reassure the public mind. But the difficulty is that natives have a very delicate constitution and cannot live on mere water even for two or three days. It would be well if they could live on water only for 25 days, if not for 60 or 70 years; the shortness of their lives would save them from the hardships and miseries caused by sickness, poverty, high prices, and heavy taxation.

Circulation,
159 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Hind* (Lucknow), of the 20th June, condemns the proposal to construct water-works at Lucknow, on the ground that the measure will necessitate the imposition of a new tax on the people, and will provide no great facilities for them in the matter of water-supply. The standposts will supply water only during fixed hours and will be situated at great intervals. If the wells were filled up by the municipal board, the citizens would have to endure great hardship.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 15th June, is glad to notice that the Local Government has offered to contribute eight lakhs of rupees towards the cost of the proposed Cawnpore water-works, and that the municipal board has resolved to levy a service tax (*sic*) instead of a house tax to meet the expense. The resolution has been forwarded to the Local Government for approval.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 14th June, advertising to the Resolution of the Local Government regarding the Cawnpore water-supply question, advises the municipal board not to be frightened by the threat held out to it and to remain firm, otherwise the inhabitants of the

Cawnpore Municipality will be exposed to great loss. If it perseveres in protesting against the introduction of an expensive water-supply scheme, the Government will find it difficult to force its hands against public opinion.

The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 18th June, says that

Circulation,
160 copies.

The same.

Sir Auckland Colvin has held out a threat to the Cawnpore municipal board that if it does not adopt any water-supply scheme by the end of the current year, His Honor will himself take action. The only alternative open to the members is to cut the throats of the indigent citizens or to resign their seats; they had better tender their resignations *en masse* and give the Government an opportunity to exercise its despotic powers.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 24th June, in an article on the subject

Circulation,
540 copies.

Police reform.

of police reform, observes that an increase in the rates of pay will not much improve matters. Few corrupt officials are likely to abandon their evil habit of receiving bribes on account of any small increases in their salaries. Besides raising the rates of pay, special care should be taken to recruit the department from among able, respectable and conscientious men, and the power of the police officials should be curtailed as much as possible. The power to handcuff persons who are suspected to have committed offences, is a fearful engine of extortion in the hands of the police. Well-to-do men, who are arrested under suspicion of being offenders, readily pay large bribes to escape handcuffing. As hardly 20 per cent. of the men sent up by the police for trial are convicted, the power above referred to had better be withdrawn from the police. Again, it is well known that when an offence is committed a large number of men are arrested by the official who makes an investigation. Afterwards, those who give him bribes are released, and the rest sent to the Magistrate. The delay in the decision of suits affords the police another opportunity for practising extortion, and therefore the Magistrates should make a point of avoiding the delay. Whenever during the course of a trial a Magistrate or a Judge has reason to think that any police officials extorted confes-

sions of guilt from the accused, tutored witnesses, or abused their power in any other way, they should be prosecuted and punished. At present courts frequently connive at the illegal proceedings of the police.

Circulation,
425 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 23rd June, complains that bribery and corruption largely prevail in the public service. Judicial, the Revenue and the Police Departments, and that justice is all but openly sold at many courts to the highest bidders; any number of false witnesses can be obtained on payment of small fees. Men of straw gain the good-will of the district authorities by flattery and then practise downright extortion. Some of them even succeed in obtaining titles of Rájá, Rai Bahádur, and Khán Bahádur. The mere reform of the police force will not do. A commission should be appointed to inquire into and propose measures to check the evil in every department.

Circulation,
160 copies.

The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 18th June, states that Maháráj Bhartari said,—“The earth is a cow and the people her calf. Princes, if you desire to avail yourselves of her milk, feed the calf well.” Apparently the above is a very sound maxim, but it is not followed by our present rulers. At the recent revision of settlements in the Central Provinces the assessments have been increased fourfold and even eightfold. The cultivators will hardly be able to pay such high rents and will be obliged to relinquish their holdings. The bulk of the Indian population depends on agriculture for its livelihood, but Government is ruining that industry by the introduction of rackrenting. Some hungry Members of Parliament desire to enrich themselves at the expense of this country, and they will not be satisfied until it has been reduced to utter destitution.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 24th June, says that several complaints have lately been received from Sitapur against Colonel Horsford, Deputy Commissioner, Sitapur, who is accused of ill-treating people, demolishing the platforms built in front of houses, and so forth. He is, no doubt, a

strict official and has consequently been very unpopular with the people in all places to which he has been attached. He will not mend his ways until his high-handed proceedings are brought to the notice of Government by the aggrieved persons. If he has destroyed any platforms, the injured parties should seek redress in civil courts. Natives will not receive proper treatment from the district officials until they have the courage to report to the higher authorities every official who misbehaves himself. The public will sympathize with Colonel Horsford if he checks bribery and corruption among the subordinate officials and prevents landlords from oppressing their tenants.

A local correspondent of the *Jubilee Paper* (Lucknow),

Circulation,
400 copies.

Mr. Mulock, Deputy
Commissioner, and bad
characters, Lucknow.

of the 16th June, praises Mr. Mulock, the Deputy Commissioner, for arresting and imprisoning persons of bad livelihood, but complains that Bhairon Prasád, vakíl, is a great friend of Kesara Singh, a notorious bad character, and has always appeared for him in his civil and criminal suits. Even though Kesara Singh has been convicted and sent to jail, the vakíl continues to prosecute his civil suits. Such a vakíl should be deprived of his diploma and forbidden to practice in courts. Another correspondent complains that there are still many ruffians at Chikmandi.

A local correspondent of the *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 23rd

Circulation,
425 copies.

Delay in the decision of
suits by Honorary Magis-
trates at Agra.

June, complains that there is great delay in the decision of cases by Honorary Magistrates at Agra, and that the parties to the suits are consequently exposed to considerable inconvenience. There are two retired Magistrates in the city, one a Hindu and the other a Musalmán. They had better be appointed Special Magistrates.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 20th June, briefly

Circulation,
500 copies.

Need for the establish-
ment of reformatories.

describes the management of the reformatory at Elmira in New York, and asks the Government of India to establish such institutions in this country, on the same principles, for the benefit of juve-

nile convicts. There are already some reformatories, but they are not properly managed. There should be a reformatory in every district.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 24th June, gives the substance of Mr. O'Connor's memorandum on the export of wheat, and observes that the memorandum will be read by natives with grief and astonishment. Government thinks that the condition of the people is improving and they have now more food and clothing than before, but the case is really just the reverse: men are sinking more and more into poverty and have to starve for want of food. Mr. O'Connor endeavours to show that the outcry raised against the export of wheat is unnecessary and unjust: the conduct of Government resembles that of the doctor who represents a patient to be strong and healthy, while the patient is really laid up with a bad fever. It is necessary that a number of able private gentlemen should hold an inquiry into the matter and publish a reply to the memorandum, exposing all the errors.

Circulation,
235 copies.

The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 19th June, says that the circumstances under which Mr. Quinton and the Talukdars of Oudh lost his life were really such as render the perpetuation of his memory necessary. However, it is surprising that the Talukdars of Oudh should support any such movement. They justly enjoy a wide reputation for generosity, but they stand under no obligation to Mr. Quinton. Indeed, he was the author of the new Oudh Rent Act, which has caused a heavy loss to them by checking the enhancement of rent, and exposed them to other difficulties. Assam, where he was killed, would be a very suitable place for the erection of his Memorial, and the Government of India, in whose service he died, should chiefly support the proposal.

Circulation,
235 copies.

The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 19th June, is glad to notice that Sir Auckland Colvin has sanctioned a lakh of rupees to open relief works for the benefit of the poor, and thanks His Honor for this.

A correspondent of the *Āzād* (Lucknow), of the 19th June, draws Sir Auckland Colvin's attention to the alleged extravagant expenses incurred by Rāja Amir Hasan Khān of Mahmudabad on the occasion of the circumcision of a boy in his family, and asks his high officials to prevent him from wasting money in this way, warning them that if the estate were placed under the management of the Court of Wards, they would lose their present lucrative posts.

Alleged extravagance of Rāja Amir Hasan Khān of Mahmudabad, Oudh.

Circulation,
235 copies.

POST-OFFICE.

The *Nizām-ul-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 20th June, urges that the Post-office at Moradabad should be enlarged and the number of windows increased.

Need for the enlargement of the Post-office at Moradabad.

Circulation,
100 copies.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Rāmpatākā* (Allahabad), of the 15th June, complains that there is a great deal of mire at the standposts in the streets and lanes of the Allahabad city, and asks the municipal board to give its attention to the matter.

Mire at the standposts, Allahabad.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 15th June, refers to the assault committed on a telegraph office peon at Benares on the 8th idem, and urges that the assailant should be found out and punished.

Assault on a telegraph office peon at Benares.

Circulation,
1,500 copies.

The *Naiyar-i-Āzam* (Moradabad), of the 15th June, complains that cock-fighting is very common at Moradabad, and that gambling is also largely carried on in connection with it. The practices are opposed to the provisions of the Act for the prevention of cruelty to animals and the Gaming Act. Cock-fighting is really a very cruel game, and the district authorities should suppress it with a high hand.

Cock-fighting at Moradabad.

Circulation,
800 copies.

The *Nizām-ul-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 20th June, complains that several men have been bitten by pariah dogs and have died of hydrophobia, and urges that mad pariah dogs should be killed.

Mad dogs at Moradabad.

Circulation,
100 copies.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	Agra	Urdu	Weekly	Tajammul Husain	June 21st	June 24th	262 copies.
2	<i>Akhbar-i-Azam</i>	Meerut	"	"	Muqarrab Husain Khan.	" 16th	" 19th	65 "
3	<i>Azam-i-Taswir</i>	Cawnpore	"	"	Rahmat-ul-lah	" 16th, 20th & 23rd.	" 21st	200 "
4	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette,</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-English.	Bi-weekly	Alim-ul-lah	" 16th, 20th & 23rd.	" 19th, 22nd & 25th.	469 copies (including 283 copies taken by Govt.)
5	<i>Almora Akhbar</i>	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	22nd	24th	105 copies.
6	<i>Aspeemay-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	"	Kishan Lal	" 20th	" 25th	159 "
7	<i>Sada</i>	"	"	"	Ahmad Ali	" 19th	" 21st	235 "
8	<i>Bhadrat Jivan</i>	Benares	Hindi	"	Ram Krishn Varmā.	" 15th & 24th.	" 19th & 24th.	1,500 "
9	<i>Cawnpore Gazette</i>	Cawnpore	Urdu	"	Harnām Singh Varmā.	" 15th	" 19th	400 "
10	<i>Colond</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Banwari Lal	16th	24th	450 copies.
11	<i>Dehlab-i-Sikandarī</i>	Bampur	"	"	Muhammad Husain,	22nd	" 23rd	50 "
12	<i>Debir-i-Hind</i>	Agra	"	Tri-monthly,	Amin-ul-din	20th	" 20th	500 "
13	<i>Fatah</i>	Gorakhpur	"	Weekly	Nizam Ahmad	16th	" 21st	213 "
14	<i>Hemdar</i>	Fyzabad	"	"	Samsam Ali	" 18th to 24th	" 19th to 25th.	500 "
15	<i>Hindustan</i>	Kalkankar	Hindi	Daily	Gur Datt Sukla	" 24th	" 25th	300 "
16	<i>Hindustan</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Gangsi Press & Varmā.	" 14th	" 19th	150 "
17	<i>Shan-i-Jamshed</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Jamshed Ali	" 14th	" 19th	150 "

18	<i>Jdt Samachar</i>	K a g a r o l	Hindi-Urdu,	Monthly	Kanhai Singh	For May & June,	"	"	500
19	<i>Jubilee Paper</i>	(Agra.)	Urdu	Bi-monthly	Yaqub Khan	June 16th	"	21st	330
20	<i>Kardmah</i>	Lucknow	"	Weekly	Muhammad Yaqub,	"	"	20th	250
21	<i>Kash Patrika</i>	Benares	Hindi-Urdu,	"	Lakshmi Shankar	"	"	22nd	500
					Misra, M.A.				(including 343 copies taken by Govt.)
22	<i>Kavi-o-chitrakar</i>	Fatehgarh	Hindi	Quarterly	Pandit Kundan Lal,	For April, May & June.	"	"	1,100 copies.
23	<i>Kayash Akhbar</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Budra Prasad	June 16th	"	19th	475
24	<i>Khatiri Hattari</i>	Agra	"	Monthly	Dina Nath	For June	"	"	200
25	<i>Kharid-i-Afaq</i>	Pilibhit	"	Weekly	Mazhar Ahsan Khan	June 15th	"	23rd	50
26	<i>Matla-i-Nar</i>	Cawnpore	"	"	Gauri Shankar	"	"	19th	200
27	<i>Mauj-i-Narbadde</i>	Hoshangabad,	"	"	Abdul Karim	8th	"	24th	385
28	<i>Mur-i-Nimroz</i>	Bijnor	"	"	Karim-ul-lah	21st	"	19th	300
29	<i>Kalyan-i-Azam</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Amjad Ali	15th	"	24th	80
30	<i>Naqar-ul-Hind</i>	Jaunpur	"	"	Muhammad Muhsin,	22nd	"	"	425
31	<i>Naqar-i-Agra</i>	Agra	"	"	Jamna Das Biswas	23rd	"	22nd	89
32	<i>Naqar-i-Hind</i>	Patehpur	"	"	Shiva Narayan Lal	8th	"	20th	40
33	<i>Naqar-i-Hind</i>	Agra	"	"	Muhammad Ali	16th	"	22nd	100
34	<i>Hizma-ul-Mulk</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Fakim-ul-din	20th	"	19th & 23rd,	225
35	<i>Nar-ul-Azhar</i>	Cawnpore	"	"	Abd-ul-Hamid	6th, 13th & 20th.	"	19th	450
36	<i>Nyaya Sudha</i>	Hards	M a r a t h i - English.	"	Wasudeva Bhaskar,	"	"	"	540 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
37	<i>Oudh Akhbar</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasad	19th to 25th,	"	25th	400
38	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	"	"	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	25th	"	19th	360
39	<i>Pragya Samachar</i>	"	Hindi	"	Har Vansh Dutt	18th	"	20th	"
40	<i>Raj-ul-Akhbar</i>	Benares	Urdu	"	Ghulam Husain	15th	"	"	"

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
41	Rabbar	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	Pratáp Krishn	June 18th	1891.	160 copies.
42	Rām Patākā	Allahabad	Hindi	Bi-monthly	Rādhas Mohan	June 22nd	June 22nd	250
43	Rās-ul-Akhbar	Gorakhpur	Urdu	Weekly	Nizām Ahmed	15th	21st	325
44	Rohilkhand Punch	Moradabad	"	"	Jamshed Ali	16th	20th	150
45	Saffar, Kirti Sudhakar	Udaipur	Hindi	"	Narayan Das	14th	19th	100
46	Sansar Dharma Pattrā	Bareilly	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-monthly	Banwari Lal	15th	"	100
47	Sitara-i-Hind	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	Lakshman	20th	24th	125
48	Sabodh Sindhu	Khandwa	M a r ā t h i Hindi.	"	Anant Prayagi.	17th	19th	"

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Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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